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Fisheries Association.
The signers of the call to form a Fisheries Association will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms today at 3:30 p. m. to hear the report of the committee on organization.

LAUGHTER AND TEARS MINGLED

Two Temperance Meetings By Murphy.

ONE FOR W. C. T. U.; OTHER FOR PUBLIC

Central Union Church Crowded Last Night by Young and Old.

EVERY seat in Central Union church was filled last night when Francis Murphy opened his Bible and read the story of David and Goliath. During the sermon that followed his congregation were transported from laughter to tears and from tears to laughter again as the magnetic speaker slipped from Irish wit to gentle pathos and from a bit of absurd acting back into eloquent seriousness.

He pictured the comedy and tragedy of little things in home life so that the simplest heart might understand, and from little children to white-haired men and women his audience was in sympathy and understanding.

Mrs. Dr. McDonald sang a sacred solo, and after a number of hymns by the choir and congregation, Mr. Murphy took up the Bible.

"It is our compass, this good book," said he, "the compass that we can't get along without sailing across the sea of life. I am going to read to you about a brave boy that is told about in this book. He was an Israelite, and the Israelites were in fear and trembling because of a great army of Philistines. These Philistines were on the hill tops and hillsides, and at the head of them all was a great giant called Goliath, and this great giant would come out and shout, 'Give me a man and I will take his flesh and feed it to the fowls of the air' and then the poor little Israelite would shake and tremble and be so scared, like this: (Mr. Murphy gave a dramatic illustration of the frightened Israelite quaking in fear). Why, that giant was so big his voice made the mountains shake, and no wonder the Israelites were afraid. They hadn't anybody brave enough to go forth and fight the great Goliath, and poor Saul was crying out in vain for some one to go out against the Philistines.

"Finally came this poor little boy, David, and what does he say? Listen: 'I have been a herder of my father's sheep and there came a lion and a bear and took away a lamb from the flock, and I went out and delivered it out of the lion's mouth, and when he rose up against me I caught him by the beard and I killed both the lion and the bear, and this uncircumcised Philistine shall be as one of them.' What a brave boy! His father had put him to defend the sheep, and see how he had done it. He had choked the lion and made him give up the stolen lamb, and he had killed the lion and the bear, and now, when everybody else was afraid this brave youth tells Saul, 'Thy servant will go forth and fight the Philistines.' Why, Saul looked at him and said, 'What, you? Why, you are only a youth; you can't go out there and fight the giant.' He looked down at the boy—bless your heart, the boy had been sent out by his father with a pall of doughnuts and cheese, and maybe some sausages and ham sandwiches, to take the lunch to the soldiers, and lo and behold, he was the bravest one among them. He was brave enough to go and fight the giant. Oh, men, be brave.

"It's cowardice that loses us our salvation. Why, a lot of you are not brave enough to join the church, and you would sign the pledge but you haven't the courage. A whole lot of you get laughed out of church, laughed out of your better self, and laughed out of heaven! Just a little ridicule takes away all your courage; oh, isn't that too bad! It don't take so much courage if you only knew it. Why, men, you don't have to resist a barrel of whiskey; you only have to resist a little glass of it. God will give you strength as He gave this boy! Oh, but wait a minute! Here's Dr. Whitney, and he is going to speak a little bit before I go on. Here, Doctor, take my place."

Dr. Whitney stepped to the front. "My friends," said he, "true enough, I promised Mr. Murphy I would say something before he spoke. I am very glad to see so many of you out tonight to hear what Mr. Murphy has to say. I thank you." With this he sat down.

"Now wasn't that a nice speech," said Mr. Murphy, rising. "He kept his promise, but he didn't say much, to be sure. He's like the boy that some one asked if his father was a church member. 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'me dad's a church member, but he ain't workin' much at it just now.' 'As I was saying, some of you get laughed out of the Kingdom of Heaven, laughed out of church, laughed out of prayer meeting, and laughed out of making the declaration of trying to live a

better life. I know how it is. You go down the street, and you are not thinking of taking a drink at all, but you meet some old cronies, and they rush up and shake hands, and pretty soon they say, 'Come on in and have something with me,' and you, you don't want to be laughed at or to raise curious questions, so you just go right along, and the next thing they have you landed.

"I tell you, it's associations that does it. That's what fixes things up. This treating system, oh that's where the trouble comes in, and don't you know they are not bad men that do it, either. Quite to the contrary; the fellow that treats is usually a generous, open-hearted, cordial, sympathetic fellow. Some times there is one of another kind gets among them, but he don't last long. Once in a while you find a man that drinks lots of whiskey, but it's all other people's. He never treats. And when he gets home he locks up the pepper and salt on his wife.

"Honest and true, we are responsible for about all the trouble we have in this world, and for the troubles of those we love and that love us too, God help them. Think of the happiness of others that is tied up in you. It may be your father, your mother, maybe it's someone dearer than all the world to you, and maybe she's breaking her heart about it. Maybe a lot of sorrow and sadness has come into her life and she's thinking she would rather be dead than to live, because the one she loves has gone. God help her! I tell you we shall reap as we sow. It is the unrepentable law of God with men. I beg of you stop and think of it. I am going away soon, and I will never see you again, because I am going to heaven. God helping me, before I can ever get around here to see you again. Maybe some day you will read in the paper that Francis Murphy is dead. Maybe there will be some of you who will say, 'I remember him.' I hope so. There are a few of you, I hope, waiting for me up there, and there are dear ones watching and waiting for you, and they are looking upon what you are doing.

"Men, you don't want to get any kind of religion that you are ashamed of. Don't do that. Let that great religion of love enter into your hearts, for all you have to do is to let it enter and grow and suffuse your whole existence, and become ingrained and a part of your character. Just recognize the goodness and mercy of God in your life.

"And, oh fellows, if you don't want religion yourself, and if you won't sign the pledge yourself, let me tell you something. Don't, for God's sake, don't pull some poor fellow up to the counter and make him drink again. There will be some poor fellows who are trying to break away from it, thank God, and don't you drag him up again. Give him a chance, won't you? I know how it is. I have been there myself. I have tried to break away and I have been pulled back. I'd have just a little and I'd start home to my dear little wife, and some fellow would want to treat, and I'd say, 'Scuse me, Tom, had 'nuff.' (Here Mr. Murphy illustrated his attempts to get out of the saloon with his comrades pulling him back by the coat; how he got away and marched triumphantly home, as well as he was able, and how he met his wife at the door). And poor soul, she'd say, 'Oh, husband, and she would feel so bad! Then I'd have to try all over again. Oh, let us have fair play, don't let's try to pull a fellow back when he is making an effort to get away from what we all know is bad for him. Give him a chance, boys, and don't try to treat when he don't want to accept it.

"I was going to say I hated the treating custom; but there was no time when I loved it. I knew what sociability it was, and I knew the pleasure of asking a fellow that you liked to have a drink. But now—thirty years between drinks! What do you think of that, fellows? Ah! that a corker, and there ain't a bit of thirst in my throat either. God Almighty saved me and I loved it better than I loved sweet milk. Talk about your new-mown hay and your Jockey Club and your sweet cologne—why, they ain't in it with the smell of a drop to

on the trip. She experienced rough weather almost all the way down and had to steam along at half speed a good part of the way.

It will take some time this morning for the Porto Ricans to be inspected by the quarantine and immigration officers and it may be 8 or 9 o'clock before the passengers for Honolulu are allowed ashore.

Inasmuch as she has not yet arrived in port it is impossible to say at what time she will sail for the Orient but it is probable that she will get away some time this evening.

The cabin passengers for Honolulu arriving on the Peking are as follows: A. A. Young, Mrs. J. H. Wood, G. W. Wilcox, Col. C. P. Iaukea and wife, E. C. Cutting, Drs. W. and A. W. Dodd, C. B. Huotson, Dr. E. E. Buman, G. W. Gardner, E. J. Waterman, Miss E. G. Liggett, C. F. Waterman, Miss E. H. Carleton and daughter, Andrew Holmes, O. O. Hickok, Mrs. J. S. Spitzzen and son, Miss M. Campbell, Miss Hodgson and wife, G. B. Farnam, Miss C. B. Farnam, Miss J. Kaufman, W. A. Moore and wife, Miss A. Moore, Mrs. J. H. Winchell, Miss Mae Davis, A. Lewis, C. H. Snyder, W. A. Woodworth and wife, Miss C. L. Claypool, A. E. Minville, Mrs. F. M. Hatch and daughter, E. Clapham, John Bradley, D. O. Janeway and wife, F. Klockner, F. Remillard, Albert Goelick, James McKay, J. W. Wimee.

Besides cabin passengers and Porto Ricans the Peking has aboard 200 Chinese for the Orient.

NEWS OF WORLD.

Meat King Armour Is Dead in Chicago.

BOER SITUATION IS CRITICAL NOW

Krueger To Visit United States—Britain Calls For Troops For Cape Town.

Chinese Forced to Cannibalism in Shansi Province—Bryan in Kansas City.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Philip Danforth Armour, philanthropist, financier and multi-millionaire head of the vast commercial establishment that bears his name, died at his home, 2115 Prairie avenue, at 5:45 o'clock this evening. A muscular affection of the heart known as myocarditis was the immediate cause of death. He had been slowly recovering from pneumonia that for three weeks had threatened his life. At 9 o'clock this morning his heart gave way under the strain of his recent illness, his pulse running up to 103. That was the beginning of the end.

Mr. Armour was surrounded by his family when he died. Those at his bedside, besides his physician and nurses, were his wife, Mrs. Philip D. Armour, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus. The millionaire retained consciousness until within an hour of his death. Mr. Armour in feeble tones said that he would like to hear the Lord's prayer read. One of the trained nurses who had been attending him drew a chair to the bedside and slowly read from the Bible the prayer for which the dying man had asked. It was read sentence by sentence, and each was repeated by Mr. Armour. When the "Amen" had been repeated by him he sank back on the pillow and closed his eyes restfully. It was the last word the great financier spoke, except feeble farewells to his family a little later.

Estimates of Armour's own estate run from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000. This, of course, does not include the \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 owned by the young members of the family. For years every enterprising man was interested in has been making immense profits. His holdings of stock have all advanced largely during the last three years.

Referring to Mr. Armour's fortune, the Chicago Chronicle tomorrow will say: "Mr. Armour's wealth is a subject that may never be accurately known. It is estimated to be not less than \$30,000,000, and by some is said to exceed \$50,000,000. The combined wealth of the Chicago Armours is fixed at \$80,000,000, one sentence the total is the wealth of Philip D. Armour, but just how much has been carried in his own name and how much in the name of his sons is unknown. He has not been a borrower. He has always been able to pay cash for his purchases, and he has never asked a customer to discount a bill. In his great wealth deals of panic he has showed vast resources in spot cash. In 1893, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago and the credit of the city and the fate of the exposition was hanging in the balance, Philip D. Armour bought half a million dollars of gold in Europe and offered help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago. With business of \$100,000,000 a year in the packing department alone, a grain business of half that amount and practically the owner of a great railway system, the estimates of his wealth at the utmost appear modest instead of exaggerated."

KRUEGER TO VISIT AMERICA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is almost certainly decided that Mr. Krueger will go to America in February, probably accompanied by W. T. Stead, who will make a ringing campaign in behalf of stopping the war. A correspondent saw Mr. Stead just before he left for Paris in company with John E. Milholland, who bore an invitation from prominent New Yorkers to Mr. Krueger to visit America. While in Paris they will see the leaders of the arbitration movement in Europe and decide definitely on plans. Mr. Stead said: "The time has come for President Krueger to play his trump card and boldly declare his intention to visit President McKinley in order to plead with him the cause of the independence of the South African republics. Mr. Krueger is looked at askance in Germany and Austria because he is the President of a republic, but he thinks this will not be regarded by the President of the greatest republic in the world.

"He does not believe the American Government is indifferent to the war the Boers are waging against the British monarchy. If he goes to America he will go as a President to visit a President. He will probably arrive in New York in the middle of February. The state of his health is not regarded as likely to deter him from crossing

the Atlantic. He had believed the voyage would take a fortnight, and is much pleased to hear he could make it in seven days.

"His movements somewhat depend upon the health of the Czar, who is now quite well and had intended to return to St. Petersburg on January 23, but the influenza has broken out on the Neva, and it is a dangerous malady for those just recovering from typhoid. The Czar will probably go to Tsarskoe Selo. If President Krueger went to Russia he would have a superb reception, and at every station in Germany between the Dutch and Russian frontiers he would receive ovations."

CALL FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—This morning's news from Cape Town is again unsatisfactory. Martial law has been proclaimed at Malmesbury, and would have been proclaimed in other districts but that the Cabinet meeting called Saturday was unable to agree as to its advisability.

The vagueness of the information concerning the movements and position of the invaders has sent a fresh chill over the colonists and Cape Town calls loudly for strong re-enforcements from England on the ground that the greater part of Lord Kitchener's available force is employed in protecting the lines of communication and the Rand mines, the latter extending for a distance of fifty miles. It is asserted by one Cape Town correspondent that unless the forces in Cape Colony are increased, a most undesirable state of affairs may result, as the success in arms of the invaders, however slight, might be a signal for a Dutch rising. As it is, many British residents have had to leave the Dutch villages near Cape Town.

VATICAN FAVORS BOER CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: It is reported from Rome that the delay in the reception of the English pilgrims by the Pope was due to the exception taken by the Vatican Department of State to certain references to the war in South Africa in an address which it was proposed to present to his holiness. It is certain that the feeling among the British Catholic colony in Rome is bitter at the strong pro-Boer sentiment which actuates the Vatican.

SITUATION IN SHANSI.

TACOMA, Jan. 6.—Oriental news received today by the steamer Tacoma is to the effect that a crisis is imminent in Shansi, where cannibalism is being practiced to provide relief against famine. Food has been so scarce, especially in Hsian province, that the inhabitants have had to resort to eating tree leaves and roots. In the hilly districts recourse is now had to eating strangers who appear in the neighborhood. A number of natives have thus been cut up and eaten. In obedience to the Empress Dowager's recent edict the granaries of Hsian have been opened, but owing to the dishonesty of previous granary officials there is only a small reserve of rice and wheat and it cannot last longer than February 1.

Large portions of Shansi and Honan provinces also suffered from drought this year, making it impossible to replenish the food stores for some time. Suffering throughout Shansi are the most harrowing, that province having experienced famine and drought for four consecutive seasons. To make matters worse, the Empress Dowager, the court and 30,000 officials of the home government are being provided for. Food is now so scarce that even the visiting court officials are affected.

Foodstuffs are scarce in Peking, and Prince Ching has requested all Manchuria in the neighboring provinces to contribute to a fund for purchasing rice for the people of Peking.

HITCH IN PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A cable to the Sun from Peking, dated January 5th, says: The Empress Dowager is already sick of her bargain with the powers as contained in the note of the foreign Ministers preliminary to the settlement of the details of peace, and has been bombarding Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace envoys, with telegrams and orders for the past two days. She has told the Commissioners that they must not sign the preliminary agreement until it has been amended or modified. She objects to the portions of the note which demand the raising of the Taku forts, the establishment of permanent foreign military posts between Peking and the sea, and of the legation guards at Peking and the prohibition of further importation of arms into China.

MAY ENTER THE YANG-TSE.

SHANGHAI, January 6.—It is reported from Sianfu that the Empress Dowager has ordered General Feng Tse Tsai, commander in the province of Yun Nan, to proceed with his army to the Yang-tse Valley, and from that section to move northward. His force is said to consist of 15,000 men, armed with modern weapons.

Count von Waldersee, it is asserted, has arranged with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang that the allied troops are not to operate against the pretures of Shun-te, Huang Ping and Taming, in the province of Chi-li.

TSI AN SEEKS SECLUSION.

SEATTLE, Jan. 4.—The Empress Dowager Tsi An is determined not to return to Peking, but to take up residence in a more secluded portion of the Chinese empire, according to mail advices received here. The Universal Gazette, in a recent issue, states that the Empress Dowager has ordered a certain viceroys to select for her a new place of residence, somewhat remote from the capital. Viceroy Kwei of Szechuen is said to be the emissary, although this statement is not confirmed.

CAPTURE OF INSURGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Admiral Remey: "MANILA, Jan. 4.—Bureau of Navigation, Washington: An attack on the morning of the 3d by the Fourth Infantry, marines and navy, Cavite Viejo, resulted in the capture of one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains, one lieutenant, forty-eight private insurgents and four ladrones."

DUBOIS AGAIN SENATOR.

Former Senator Fred T. Dubois of Boise, Idaho, was nominated by joint caucus at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 7 for United States Senator from Idaho.

PORTO RICANS ON CITY OF PEKING

With four days' later news of the outer world, the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, Captain Smith, arrived off port from San Francisco at an early hour this morning.

She brought a good number of cabin passengers for Honolulu and almost four hundred Porto Rican laborers to work on plantations in these Islands. Scarcely five minutes after the hour of midnight the lookout at Diamond Head reported the City of Peking off Koko Head and about an hour afterwards she had dropped her anchor off the harbor, waiting until daylight and the coming of the doctor before she could enter port. She will come up to the Pacific Mail wharf about 7 o'clock this morning.

The four hundred Porto Ricans aboard are about as destitute a lot of human beings as ever emigrated. They hardly possess more than the clothes which they have upon their backs and have come to Hawaii expecting to find happy homes and constant employment.

Of the total number about half are women and children. There were three deaths among them on the way down the Coast. Two of the little children and a woman died as the result of dysentery. The bodies were given over to the deep with appropriate ceremonies.

The Peking was late on account of waiting at San Francisco for the arrival of the Porto Ricans. She sailed from that port on Tuesday, the 8th, in the evening, and occupied seven days